

## MR. REID'S JEFFERSON SPEECH ATTACKED

Ambassador's Remarks at University College of Wales Stir House Democrats.

### WILSON'S HISTORY QUOTED

Lively Debate Between Parties as to Which Was the More Critical of the Democratic Party's Founder.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Dec. 5.—Whether President-elect Wilson or Ambassador Whitehead had been the more critical of the inconsistencies of Thomas Jefferson was a question which the House debated in spirited fashion for almost an hour today. Democratic attacks on the tenor of the recent speech of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, delivered at the University College of Wales on October 31, brought the emphatic retort from the Republican side that no one had been more harsh in his treatment of the character of Jefferson than had Mr. Wilson in his "History of the United States."

The debate ended with the insertion in "The Record" of a paragraph from Mr. Wilson's book, in which he said of Jefferson: "Washington found in him a guide who needed watching."

Representative Gillett, a Massachusetts Republican, asked unanimous consent to insert in "The Record" the full text of Mr. Reid's speech. Two Democrats—Representatives Jones and Shackelford—objected.

"I had no idea of making this a political issue," commented Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, who brought on the controversy by assailing Ambassador Reid on account of certain isolated portions of his speech.

"Oh, no, of course not!" exclaimed a score of Republicans in unison, and Mr. Good, of Iowa, read from Governor Wilson's history and asserted that no Democrat had a right to criticize Ambassador Reid after reading the President-elect's opinion of Jefferson.

**Declare Address Laudatory.**  
Republican members insisted that if the entire speech of Mr. Reid were read it would be found that it was laudatory of Jefferson and that his criticisms of the different phases of his character were based on undisputed history.

Nevertheless, Mr. Palmer contended that the ambassador's speech deserved official denial, if not censure, and that Mr. Reid had misrepresented not only Jefferson, but the great party founded by him.

"I have read the address of Mr. Reid," answered Representative Mann, the minority leader. "My impression was that in the main it was laudatory of Thomas Jefferson, and there is certainly nothing in the address which in any way whatever is so condemnatory of the life of Jefferson as the expressions in Mr. Wilson's printed article."

"And these statements of the ambassador are in the main sustained by citations from the various volumes to which he referred," said Mr. Langley, of Kentucky.

"In order that the American Ambassador to Great Britain may be put right, I shall print with the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania an estimate of Thomas Jefferson by Woodrow Wilson, in his 'History of the United States,'" said Mr. Good. He then read from Mr. Wilson's book:

"The difference between Jefferson and General Jackson was not a difference of moral quality, so much as a difference in social stock and breeding. Mr. Jefferson, an aristocrat, and yet a philosopher radical, deliberately practiced the arts of the politician and exhibited oftentimes the sort of insincerity which subtle nature yields to without loss of essential integrity. Washington found him a guide who needed watching."

Mr. Gillett asked Mr. Palmer if the Ambassador's address did not also fairly represent the great qualities of Jefferson. "I have said the Ambassador did rather

briefly give Jefferson credit for the great things he accomplished," answered Mr. Palmer, "but he devotes the larger part of his address to what he himself calls the 'odious details' which show the true character of the man. No member of the House could read the address without being shocked that an American Ambassador would thus describe Jefferson."

Mr. Palmer read several extracts from Mr. Reid's speech, "One Welshman—A Glance at a Great Career," the title and complete text of which Republican members asserted were indicative of praise rather than of unjustified criticism.

"It is a jarring note," said Mr. Palmer, "especially at a time when the philosophy and political convictions of Jefferson seem to come in for enlarged support among American people, to have the American Ambassador at the court of the greatest monarchy on earth take pains to go out of his way to direct attention to what he calls the 'odious details' in the conduct of this great man as 'indicative' in his own language, of the real character of Jefferson."

"He started out by giving Jefferson tribute for the great things he had done by referring to his 'head of gold,' and then goes on in two-thirds of his address to prove that he had 'feet of clay' by calling attention to what the Ambassador terms the absurd inconsistencies and extravagances of his life, his work and his utterances."

"He not only finds his jibes at what Jefferson said and did, but sneers at the accomplishments of the great political party which Jefferson founded, and, by misrepresentation and misstatements of the facts, leaves his hearers to believe that they are not worthy followers of that great man."

Among the passages in Mr. Reid's speech to which Mr. Palmer objected was one referring to Jefferson as "that strange medley of inconsistency, extravagance, enthusiasm and fervid patriotic devotion."

The Pennsylvania Democrat acknowledged that "there is much in this address of Ambassador Reid which is true; there is much which must have been put there in any glance at his great career, which shows a proper estimate of the man in some of the aspects of his life and character, but there is so much in it which constitutes an aspersion upon the life, character and conduct of this great man that I, for one, would not let the occasion pass without entering my protest."

**Passages Criticized.**  
Mr. Palmer criticized several passages in Mr. Reid's speech, among them being the following, not in sequence of their utterance by the Ambassador:

"I began by asking you to consider a few reasons why some work of his gave as much credit to the Welsh stock as to the English. He was a man of the blood. But I do not commend him as a uniformly sound political thinker, or an altogether admirable man."

In fact as a political opponent he was at times ungenerous and underhanded. Even his close friend Madison was constrained to apologize for his frequent extravagances and inconsistencies."

A few examples may show urgent need

## THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, December 5.

**A Constitutional Conservation Policy.**  
President Taft's declaration yesterday before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress that the federal government should expend \$50,000,000 to perfect the levee system along the Mississippi, followed by Secretary Stimson's endorsement of that view to-day, with the additional assertion that the improvement made should be utilized to produce power, such power to be sold to consumers and the returns utilized to reimburse the taxpayers, is regarded as indicative of a carefully formulated policy of the administration to deal with both questions on a sound and businesslike basis. The President and his Secretary of War, both heartily in sympathy with the conservation policy, have devoted much time to these subjects, seeking both a system which would prove constitutional if tested in the courts and one which would recommend itself to all who might study it as sound from an economic standpoint. President Taft has in the past been somewhat reluctant to "plunge" in the matter of making improvements on the Mississippi, too much so for the satisfaction of many of the enthusiasts, and those conversant with his views know that the question of expense, the propriety of the federal government expending so much money for purposes which seemed of chief importance to individual states, etc., have bothered him. Now, however, with the assistance of Secretary Stimson he has worked out a policy which he regards as thoroughly sound. He is convinced that if the funds are expended under the supervision of the army engineers there will be no serious waste and the improvements will prove efficient and lasting. The scheme of securing some measure of reimbursement for which Mr. Stimson is probably largely responsible meets any economic objection which may be raised, and the principle of exacting an adequate return for the power created and disposed of is one which must compel the admiration and support of all genuine conservationists. It is perhaps somewhat characteristic of the President that he should have been chary of endorsing the Mississippi improvement and promulgating this policy at a time when he might have gained much political support thereby, and that he now expounds it at a time when he has nothing to gain. It is commonly remarked, however, that he has expounded a policy which his successor can ill afford to ignore or oppose and that President Wilson will fall to follow in the footsteps of President Taft at his peril.

**Taft, Bryan and the Filipinos.**

Those who recall the infinite harm done by William Jennings Bryan's advocacy of independence for the Filipinos, which served to prolong the insurrection and cost many American lives, are seriously disturbed over the Jones bill, which provides for complete Philippine independence by 1920. According to advisers reaching Governor General Forbes, this matter has already begun to do harm in the Philippines, and probably will seriously interfere with legislation in the Philippine Assembly. The fact that Representative Jones is the chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, that his bill is in accordance with the Democratic platform and that he purposes to apply for a special rule for its consideration practically insures its passage by the House this session. But the President sent for Representative Olmsted, the ranking Republican member of that committee, to-day and told him that if the bill were sent to the White House he would veto it before the ink on the measure had time to dry. President Taft, then whom there is no warmer friend of the Filipino and no better authority on Philippine conditions anywhere, feels very keenly on this subject. He regards the Democratic programme as a grave injustice to them and is likely to do infinite harm in the islands. He is, and always has been, anxious that everything possible should be done to fit the Filipinos for self-government, but in view of the existing conditions he is convinced that their progress in this direction

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Mr. Palmer also chided the ambassador for his references to the Democratic party. The Pennsylvanian defended the city government of New York and the party, in the following language:

"And he, the ambassador, accompanies all this with his fear that the government of the great City of New York, which he declares for many years has been in control of the party which is proud to claim Jefferson, has wandered far from the course laid down by the founder."

**WANTS TREASURY AID**  
Sheldon Says Taft Has Not Refused His Request.

George B. Sheldon fears that the Treasury Department deposits \$20,000,000 in the banks throughout the country 25 and 30 per cent call money may be heard of at any time.

His views on the money situation and his suggestions for relief have been imparted to President Taft. The report that his request had been refused, however, was not true, Mr. Sheldon said yesterday.

"The Treasury Department has withdrawn \$10,000,000 from the banks of the country," said Mr. Sheldon, "at a time when the crops need to be moved. I think the situation could be much relieved by depositing \$20,000,000 in the banks throughout the country, and so informed President Taft, but I have received no reply."

Louis G. Kaufman, president of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, believes that the period for extremely high money is passing. He said that the Western banks in the reserve cities believe the tide has turned and that money will continue to flow to reserve points until a normal condition has been reached. He does not view with alarm the suggested stringency in the event the government does not deposit funds in the banks, either in the interior or in New York.

Other national bankers seen yesterday were not willing to be quoted.

H. R. Matthews, of S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage bankers, who have offices in New York and Chicago, gave the following opinion:

"A trip through the corn states is an excellent cure for pessimism. The strain of money is passing, and money should flow back to New York from the West in increasing quantities. The Western banks, both in the large cities and in the country, are in quietude. The tremendous harvest of 1912 has made the West exceedingly prosperous, and now the money is passing. New York will soon be supplied with all the cash necessary. The flow of money from the West to New York will speedily cure the stringency in the money market."

will be retarded rather than promoted by the ill-advised and largely spectacular course of Democrats.

**Beauty and the Beast.**

If the busy bee would acquire a few pointers in energy and industry, let that small example of continuous activity preserve the course of Representative Jefferson Levy. The wealthy bachelor member, of New York, is in the light of his life. He is as excited as a schoolboy at a Friday afternoon recitation, and there is a total lack of calm and contentment in his legislative career. Seeking to be gallant and at the same time positive, Mr. Levy confronts the problem of retaining his country home, Monticello, in the face of opposition aroused by a woman, Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, of New York. Within a week the issue is to be fought on the floor of the House. Mr. Levy scurries from member to member, protesting that the government has no right to acquire his property. Mrs. Littleton occupies a seat in the gallery, and occasionally sends in another petition bearing the names of numerous Americans who call on Mr. Levy, in the name of patriotism, to vacate the former home of Thomas Jefferson. With the passage of the bill for the physical valuation of railroads in the House to-day, the measure providing that the government initiate steps to acquire Monticello moves up a peg on the calendar. It probably will be reached early next week. Mrs. Littleton having persuaded the Rules Committee that the bill should be given privileged status. When the Rules Committee assented Mrs. Littleton said: "Oh, my dear," Mr. Levy said other things. The New York Democrats met yesterday and decided to back up Mr. Levy in his efforts to retain Monticello, which he asserts the government didn't want until he had spent something like a half million dollars on the place. Meanwhile Mrs. Littleton, at the head of the Jefferson Memorial Association, continues to bombard Congress with page advertisements in Washington newspapers, countless petitions and letters and personal pleas, made all the more forceful by her attractive personality. Under these circumstances the action of the New York delegation brings only fleeting comfort to Mr. Levy. He won't have a moment's peace until the vote is taken and Mrs. Littleton is quite as eager as the owner of Monticello. The House is in a sad dilemma over the battle between one of its members and the charming wife of another.

**A Perplexed Soldier.**

Brigadier General McIntyre, who has just returned from Santo Domingo, brought back with him certain facts which to his mind demonstrated the difficulties of certain Central American republics in living up to their mottoes, "Liberty" and "Independence." "For instance," said the general to-day to a group in the War Department, "we found extraordinary conditions prevailing. An attorney general who had made himself unpopular was in jail—had been there a year, with no particular charge against him." The general did not notice the quiet clapping of one pair of hands. "Literally hundreds of political prisoners were in confinement on no charges or trumped up charges," he continued. "A woman in the national capital who had played an important part in politics, and whose absence was regarded as more calamitous than her presence, was given notice to go into hiding until certain negotiations are completed, and she had to go." Just at this point the general observed that certain of his auditors were beginning to smile broadly, and he looked surprised. "Why, you have no idea how bad it was," he said. "They actually had incarcerated for more than a year an ex-President of the republic whom they feared would make political trouble." Just there the general was interrupted by the cry of "Hurrah for Santo Domingo!" and now the general does not know whether he will afford a warning or merely excite admiration for the persecuted republic if he cites these facts in his official report.

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## WILL HEAR EXPERTS ON CURRENCY BILLS

Bankers and Others Invited to Give Their Views to the House Sub-Committee.

### MORGAN NOT TO BE CALLED

Pujo Raps Stock Exchanges and Clearing House Associations and Suggests Closing Mails to Them.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Dec. 5.—Representative Carter Glass, chairman of the sub-committee of the House Banking and Currency Committee, delegated to frame a bill amending the currency laws, made public to-night a partial list of the financiers who have been invited to testify at the hearings which will begin on January 6.

Mr. Glass said the sub-committee had no intention of inviting J. Pierpont Morgan to come to Washington, as the list of witnesses included men who might speak authoritatively for the larger financial interests on the subject of currency legislation. He added:

Among those to whom invitations have been extended are A. B. Hepburn, of the Chase National Bank, New York City; James B. Forgan, of the First National Bank of Chicago, and Festus J. Wade, of St. Louis, representative of the American Bankers Association; J. Laurence Laughlin, of Chicago; Paul Warburg, of New York City, and J. V. Farwell, representative of the National Citizens League; ex-Representative Charles N. Fowler, of New Jersey; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, of Philadelphia; and Victor H. Hottel, of New York City, as representatives of those who have given special attention to money problems.

The National Credit Men's Association is asked to be represented by D. G. Endy, of Philadelphia, and A. H. Deatour, of Boston; the Laborers' Union of the country by John Mitchell, of the American Federation of Labor, and Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the National Association of Controllers and Accounting Officers, Samuel L. Whitte, of Louisville; W. S. McCormack, of Duluth, and Elmond B. Fisher, of New York City, have been invited. A selected number of country bankers have been invited, and invitations will also be sent to a limited number of the representatives of the agricultural interests who may be familiar with banking and currency matters.

In addition to the list of persons who will be heard by the committee, a list of questions will be sent out to quite a number of other persons, and they will be invited to present their views to the committee.

While Mr. Glass occupied himself with perfecting plans for beginning hearings by his sub-committee, Representative Pujo, chairman of the sub-committee delegated to probe the money trust, issued a statement in which he rapped the stock exchanges and clearing house associations.

**Would Bar the Mails.**

Among other things, Mr. Pujo had this to say in his statement:

I believe that it is clearly shown that the stock and some of the produce exchanges as well as most of the clearing houses are conspiracies in restraint of trade. As such of their interstate business should be barred from the mails. The committee, I feel certain, will recommend such action by the executive branch of government.

In listing securities, in limiting the size of their membership and by various other restrictions the stock exchanges and clearing house associations become, in effect, gigantic trusts, monopolies of commerce that are amenable to the law. The New York Stock Exchange is a striking example of this business domination.

The postal laws will be invoked to exclude the stock and produce exchanges and brokers from use of the mails in interstate commerce unless complete reorganization is made. If they are not reorganized they will be barred from the Louisiana Lottery was treated.

I do not believe federal incorporation of the stock exchanges will be attempted, but federal supervision will be demanded.

**Must Change Methods.**

Mr. Pujo declared bills to carry out these ideas would be introduced early in January and then attacked clearing houses anew, saying:

As now organized and conducted, clearing houses force banks to join or refuse to "clear" their exchanges. In most cases this compels a bank either to join the association or to go out of business. Being debarred from clearing and support of other banks, institutions which refuse to join the associations are business pariahs.

To limit this condition of affairs has become intolerable. It is the purpose of our investigation to present these conditions to Congress and to the country with a demand for legislation and action which will enforce the most revolutionary and beneficial reforms in the credit system of the nation.

The money trust probes of the Banking and Currency Committee have promised to resume their frequently interrupted investigation on December 9. Meanwhile the Glass sub-committee and the Pujo sub-committee are holding aloof from each other, and the efforts of Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the probes, to combine the two investigations have been unavailing.

Mr. Glass has pointedly informed Mr. Pujo on several occasions that the Glass sub-committee would jealously safeguard its right to frame currency legislation without the aid of either Mr. Untermyer or the other members of the Banking and Currency Committee.

**SENATE MAY BLOCK TAFT**  
Postoffice Appointments Likely To Be Held Up.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Democratic leaders in the Senate apparently had gathered strength to-day for the movement to prevent the confirmation of the majority of appointments to be made by President Taft in the last three months of his administration. It is understood that practically all of the postoffice appointments will be "pocketed" by Senators from the interior districts wherever they might be affected by a change of administration.

Two nominations that came up in the Senate Commerce Committee to-day were referred to members of the Senate, who, it is understood, are likely to hold them up. The appointment of D. O. Newberry as collector of customs for the Albemarle district in North Carolina was referred to Senator Simmons, and that of James J. Harbin as collector of the Saluda district in Texas to Senator Bailey.

Senator Simmons opposed a previous nomination of Newberry. Senator Bailey will not report the Harbin nomination unless the Texas Senators approve it. He does not expect they will do so.

**TO CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON**  
German Liners Eastbound Quit Plymouth for Port to the Westward.

Southampton, Dec. 5.—Southampton, instead of Plymouth, is to be made, from January 1, the first port of call after leaving New York for the steamers Amerika and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, of the Hamburg-American Line.

**OTHERS DRIVEN OUT**  
BY HARVESTER TRUST

Implement Dealers Tell of Being Forced to Return Independent Companies' Goods.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—Two implement dealers testified this afternoon, at the hearing of the government's suit to dissolve the International Harvester Company, that they had been forced to return carload shipments of independent companies' machinery in order to obtain more supplies from the International.

William H. Green, of Creighton, Neb., who testified this morning that his supply of international machines had been taken from him because of his anti-trust views, on cross-examination this afternoon was asked why he was inimical to so-called trusts.

"I considered I was only a frog in a tub," he replied, "and had to jump when the international got after me to protect myself or it would drive me into bankruptcy."

After the formation of the International company, Green said, he was visited by a stranger, who inquired his feeling toward trusts. His views were not favorable, he said, and the stranger then told him he was a secret agent of the International Harvester Company and that unless Green stopped talking against trusts the International lines would be taken from him.

Green said that three weeks later his stock was checked up and the International removed all of its machines from his store. He then advertised he would sell only independent lines. He said he put in a stock of Acme and Keystone machines, which were advertised as independent. After handling these for the season of 1912 he heard that both had been subsidiaries of the International for two years.

Witness said he had not handled farming implements since 1906, but had continued his business to vehicles and tillage implements, which the International recently had taken up.

John A. Dabb, of Belleville, Ill., testified that he had handled Deering and McCormick harvesters since 1907, but when he ordered a carload of Acme machines the International had heard of the order after the car was in the Belleville yards and had insisted that he return the shipment to the Acme factory, cancelling his order. A carload of Deering machines that he had also ordered, he said, was delayed until the Acme shipment had been sent east.

John A. Palaska, of Weatherford, Okla., related that he had tried to put in an independent line, but had to cancel the order before he could get any more International machines.

**GOING OVER OIL EVIDENCE**  
Federal Officials Discuss Dismissal of Indictments.